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CASTALIA LEIBERGI, n. sp.

ing of 1857. Many species were dedicated to him, and a genus of the Compositæ commemorates his name. I extract the following from *Plantæ Fendlerianæ*, at page 105, as a fitting conclusion to this brief sketch, giving, as it does, the testimony of Dr. Gray as to the work and merit of Prof. Bailey. Dedicating *Baileya*, a new Composite genus of two species from the Texano-Arkansas district, he says: "This genus is dedicated to Prof. J. W. Bailey, of the U. S. Military Academy, who is particularly distinguished for his researches among the minuter algæ and especially the Diatomaceæ (which he was the first to detect in a fossil state in this country), for his microscopical investigations concerning the crystals contained in the tissues of plants, and for the detection of vegetable structure in the ashes of anthracite."

Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

A new water-lily.

THOMAS MORONG.

(WITH PLATE VII.)

***Castalia Leibergi*¹ n. sp.** A diminutive water-lily with white odorless flowers about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter when fully expanded: sepals an inch long, narrowly obtuse, the nerves on the inner side very obscure: petals in two rows, a little shorter and more obtuse than the sepals, faintly striped with purple lines: stamens in 3 or 4 rows, running up the ovary slightly more than half-way: stigmatic rays 7 or 8, the projecting points very short and blunt: leaves oblong or oval, with a broad open sinus and obtuse lobes, varying in size from 2 to 4 inches long by $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, the veins on the lower surface sunken: petioles and peduncles smooth: rhizome and fruit not seen.

Judging from the length of stems on the specimens examined, the plant must grow in shallow water. It bears much resemblance to *Castalia pygmæa* Salisb., a plant found

¹ The writer is aware that in the present dispute regarding the nomenclature of our water-lilies he is likely to have his property appropriated by the other side whether he adopts the name in the text or calls the plant *Nymphæa Leibergi*, but believing in the "right of priority," both as to generic and specific names, he prefers to follow his own convictions of justice rather than ask which is the larger party in the controversy, or which carries the greater weight of authority.

in Siberia, China and Japan, but that has still smaller flowers, with acute sepals and petals, lobes of the leaves acute, and, according to Aiton, sunken veins in both surfaces of the leaf.

This pretty little addition to our water-lilies was collected by Mr. John B. Leiberger, June, 1887, in a small pond in northern Idaho, near Granite station, on the North Pacific Railway; "very local," as the collector writes, and the first of the genus discovered so far west.

Ashland, Mass.

BRIEFER ARTICLES.

A meeting of the German botanical society.--Among the numerous scientific societies of Germany the Deutsche botanische Gesellschaft holds a prominent place, and as the German botanical society *par excellence* it very properly has its headquarters in Berlin, where there are probably more botanists of reputation than any other city in the world can show.

The meetings are held in the botanical institute, which at present occupies a building immediately back of the university. On entering the lecture-room in which the members are assembled, we find it a most unpretending room, furnished in the most primitive style with clumsy wooden benches and desks that have evidently seen many generations of students, as is plain from the innumerable inscriptions and devices cut or scrawled upon them, for in this particular students are much the same on both sides of the Atlantic. At the front of the room, on a low platform, were chairs and desks for the chairman and secretary.

The meeting was called to order at about half-past six by Professor Schwendener. He is a man of about sixty, but does not look so old, being noticeably vigorous in appearance. He is of medium height, with a scholarly face framed in abundant, rather short iron-gray hair and beard.

The first thing on the programme was the election of members, and the proposing of new names.

Before proceeding to the business of the evening Professor Schwendener announced the death of three members, DeBary, Cienkowski and Dr. Kroh, the latter name a new one to me. He dwelt especially upon the irreparable loss that science had suffered in the death of DeBary, and the very high position he held, not only as an investigator, but as a teacher. No botanist had had so many distinguished pupils, and no teacher was ever more looked up to. After concluding his remarks, all present rose in respect to the memory of the departed members.

The greater part of the meeting was occupied in the reading of abstracts of papers; the authors, when present, reading themselves, in other